

Daily Eagle

M. M. MURDOCK, Editor.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUG. 25, 1886.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Associate Justice—
D. M. VALENTINE, Franklin county.

For Governor—
JOHN A. MARTIN, Atchison county.

For Lieutenant Governor—
A. F. RIDDLE, Ottawa county.

For Secretary of State—
E. B. ALLEN, Sedgewick county.

For State Treasurer—
JAMES W. HAMILTON, Sumner county.

For Auditor of State—
TIMOTHY MCCARTHY, Pawnee county.

For Attorney General—
S. R. BRADFORD, Oage county.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction—
J. H. LAWHEAD, Bourbon county.

FOR CONGRESSMEN.

First District—
HON. E. N. MORRILL, Brown county.

Second District—
HON. E. H. FUNSTON, Allen county.

Third District—
HON. B. W. PERKINS, Neosho county.

Fourth District—
HON. THOMAS RYAN, Shawnee county.

Fifth District—
HON. A. S. WILSON, Washington county.

Sixth District—
HON. E. J. TURNER, Sheridan county.

Seventh District—
HON. S. R. PETERS, Harvey county.

JUDICIAL—18th DISTRICT.

For Judge—
HON. T. H. WALL, Sedgewick county.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Republican County Convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices, Probate Judge, County Attorney, District Clerk, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Coroner, will be held in the city of Wichita on the 4th day of September, 1886, at 11 o'clock a. m. at the opera house.

There will also be held at the same time and place, and after the adjournment of said county convention, a convention to nominate a candidate for representative for the Eighty-second Representative district.

There will also be held on the same day and after the adjournment of said county convention, a convention in the First ward of the city of Wichita, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for representative for the Eighty-fourth Representative district.

On Friday, the third day of September, 1886, at 12 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the city of Goddard, there will be held a convention for the purpose of nominating a candidate for representative for the Eighty-third Representative district, and for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the office of county commissioner for the Third Commissioner district.

Said conventions are called by order of the Republican Central Committee, and the townships and wards will be entitled to the following number of delegates:

First ward	15
Second ward	10
Third ward	10
Fourth ward	10
Fifth ward	10
Lincoln township	4
Payne township	2
Neosho township	2
Grant township	2
Eight 1/2 township	2
Wichita township	2
Gyrum township	2
Rockford township (upper precinct)	2
Rockford township (lower precinct)	2
Park township (east of big river)	2
Park township (west of big river)	2
Greely township	2
Sherman township	2
Union township	2
Delano township	2
Atchison township	2
Garden Plain township (upper precinct)	2
Garden Plain township (lower precinct)	2
Grandview township	2
Waco township	2
Morton township	2
Salina township	2
Aten township	2
Chiles township	2
Ninnesah township	2
Vila township	2
Erie township	2
Valley Center township (east of river)	2
Valley Center township (west of river)	2
Ellettsburg township	2

The primaries to elect said delegates will be held on Thursday, September 2nd, 1886, at the usual voting places. In the country the polls will be opened from 2 o'clock to 4 o'clock p. m., and in the city from 2 o'clock until 6:30 p. m.

E. R. JEWETT, Chairman.
M. S. ROCHESDALE, Secretary.

About one-half of the Republican papers in the Fifth Kansas Congressional district are trying to make their readers believe that the other half of the Republican press of that same district are unsound, politically.

The following is given as a sure cure for the cholera: Equal parts of the tincture of cayenne, tincture of opium, tincture of rhubarb, essence of peppermint, spirits of camphor. Doses fifteen to twenty drops in a wine glass of water every hour.

What with the Irish home rule discussion in parliament and the Bulgarian revolution (in which latter she has an incidental interest) England's new ministry does not find as placid waters as was hoped for at the outset of their career.

Congressman Morrill's opinion of President Cleveland, as expressed in an interview, has raised the bile of the Kansas City Times which paper in rather strong language advises the people of the First Kansas district to keep Mr. Morrill to home.

The Winfield Visitor makes this discovery:

The Democrats are this year, right in the loyal state of Kansas, running a negro by moonlight. Thirty years ago no negro would venture out except upon the remotest of nights, when he had the remotest idea the Democrats were going to run him.

We are in receipt of volume one, number two of the Wichita District Advocate, a four-column quarto, edited by J. D. Boklin, presiding elder of the Methodist church for the district and published by C. H. Burleigh and O. A. Smith, at Cheney, Kansas. The number before us is largely devoted to the Methodist college at Winfield. For a monthly the publishers of the Advocate should use better ink and better paper. The mechanical appearance is not up to that which a periodical should be. Otherwise the Advocate is a very creditable sheet.

THEY REPUDIATE HIM.

The Wichita Eagle in its Sunday issue asks this question:

Why did the Democrats put on their ticket for a responsible and honorable position, a blustering and loud-mouthed negro, of whom no one outside of the saloons in his own ward in Leavenworth had ever heard?

Because they thought in doing it they would catch the honest colored vote, but ascertaining that he is a renegade skunk, the decent element in the Democratic party publicly declare that they will not support the ticket.

To say that Kelly represents the colored vote of Kansas is a libel. The decent and respectable colored people repudiate him.—Leavenworth Times.

LERADO.

To the Editor of the Eagle.
Through the columns of the most reliable paper in southern Kansas, allow me to say to your subscribers who contemplate coming further west something about the bustling, enterprising town of Lerado.

It is situated in the world's best country, in the southwest part of Reno county, Kansas. The first building upon the town site was commenced the 8th day of October, 1885. Prior to that time Lerado existed only on charts and papers, but today she presents the stranger with a thriving business population in which nearly every industry is represented, and not a day passes but what we welcome a stranger. We have mercantile establishments that compare favorably with any in the state, and doing a large and steadily increasing business. The bank building which cannot be purchased for less than \$10,000, is one of the best in the state, being elaborately furnished, is complete in every respect.

The newspaper office is an imposing structure and is held in envy by the average western editor. A twenty thousand dollar hotel is in course of construction, but if immigration keeps pouring in and railroads keep coming this will be far too small to meet the demand. A large M. E. church building and seminary will be erected this fall.

The system of water works put in by the Fairbanks company of St. Louis is nearing completion. Its capacity will furnish water for a city of 25,000 inhabitants. This gives us an advantage over our sister towns.

Neat and commodious dwellings are going up on every hand. Every day the sound of the hammer is heard in a new direction. Another thing that furnishes Lerado with enticements for the stranger is the manner in which lavish nature has embellished her with natural beauty and scenery. Surrounding us are groves and parks, while on either side of the principal streets and sidewalks are rows of trees over a mile in length which form a wall of living green from thirty to fifty feet in height, the beauty and size of which is a grand advertisement for the soil and making this the most picturesque city west of the Mississippi. Then, too, we have a natural business situation surrounded by a rich and fertile country that is now handicapped by as large a crop of corn as any country ever raised, and in a place, too, where He who made rivers and bluffs, and mountain passes, said railroads must center. Examine the map, and you will observe that we are in the gateway through which all northeastern roads going southwest must pass.

Now, something about the class of people that have already settled here. They are a kind-hearted, whole-souled, industrious sort of people, whose ambition far exceeds their capital, yet they realized that it took less capital to come west than it did to stay east. They had sense enough to see that Lerado, with its prospects for the future, was the rich man's bonanza and the poor man's paradise. They are very moral and generous people, representing nearly every religious denomination. They came here for business, not for their health nor to wear out their old clothes in the jargon of the west we "size them up as strangers." Yes, sir, Lerado is the future town of western Kansas. The business man that leaves this place crosses the river to get a drink, and the one that settles in the west without first visiting us is a bigger fool than Tompon's cow. I do not say this prompted by any mercenary motives for I have been in the town less than a week and do not own a dollar's worth of property in it. I am a young man 22 years old, belonging to the newspaper fraternity, with just about the capital that characterizes that profession. I have traveled in the east, explored the west, but I settled in Lerado, and I advise young men to come to southwestern Kansas, and be happy. Come to Lerado, where the coffers of plenty have been upset and it is a free grab for everybody. Here locate, and if you have the least bit of energy you can lay the foundation of prosperity and your fortune is assured.

Now as to the route by which you can reach this place. Those of you living east can come from St. Louis over the M. P., known here as the D. M. & A., which will be completed within sixty days. Those waiting until next spring can cross the Missouri at St. Joseph and take an air line route over the C. K. & N., or several other grand trunk lines, getting in here at union depot.

There are many more things I would like to tell you about, but I haven't the gall to ask for more space. One thing is the new method of making brick which makes building material cheap, many of our best business houses are built of them, but I will choke myself off by saying in the language of the immortal Shakespeare, Lerado, Oh! Lerado! thou art a daisy. Yours,
BILLY RUPTON.

BLAINE OPENS THE CAMPAIGN.

James G. Blaine opened the campaign in the state of Maine yesterday, by a speech at Sebago Lake. After discussing the tariff question extensively he spoke as follows on

THE LABOR QUESTION:

The leading feature in the industrial field of 1885 and 1886 is the discontent among the men who earn their bread by skilled and unskilled labor. Unrest and uncertainty are found on all sides, there are wise aims among many and with not a few there is aimlessness with its inevitable result of disappointment and discouragement. The man who could by any prescription remove this discontent and at once restore harmony and happiness would be a philosopher, patriot and statesman. The man who professes to do it will generally prove to be a compound of empiricism and ignorance. But in the end, perhaps by tolling some path, with many blunders and some wrongs, no one need doubt that sound and just and righteous conclusions will be reached. Perfect freedom to test the virtues and secure the advantage of organization, to exert strong power through combination, are certainly among the common rights of all men under a republican government. Labor associations have the same sanction and the same rights that any form of incorporation may assume—subject, as all must be, to the condition that the persons and property of others shall be respected. It is well for every citizen of a free government to keep before his eyes

and in his thoughts the honored maxim that "the liberty of one man must not end where the rights of another man begins."

I have no new nostrums to offer for the cure of labor troubles. I have no quick remedies to propose. I am a firm believer in the efficacy of a protective tariff, and I can look back with serene satisfaction to my record in congress as never blotted by a single vote that was not friendly to the interests of American labor. I never promised anything when I was a candidate for a public office, and now as a private citizen I have no temptation to flatter any man or state anything else than simple truths as I see the truth. It is in this spirit that I offer some suggestions which seem to me worthy of attention under the existing situation of the labor question.

In what may be termed the political creed of the various labor organizations I have observed some singular omissions of pertinent, and, as I think, controlling facts—facts, which in a spirit of friendship and candor, I beg to point out. I read, a few days since, in a creed put forth by an association of Knights of Labor, in another state, a recital of eighteen distinct ends which they desired to have secured or maintained by national legislation. Among these there was not the slightest mention of a protective tariff. That might have been accidental; or it might have implied a perfect sense of safety in regard to the continuance of the tariff, or it might have meant that those who proclaimed the creed were indifferent to the fate of protection.

In any event it would be well for the labor organizations to diligently inquire and ascertain how the wages of labor in the United States can be kept above the rates of wages in England, Germany and France on the same articles of manufacture without the intervention of protective duties? With the present cheap modes of interchange and transportation of all commodities, I inquire of these gentlemen how, under the rule of free trade, can wages in the United States be kept above the general standard of European wages? I do not stop for the detail of argument; I only desire to lodge the question in the minds of the millions of American laborers who have it in their power to maintain protection or to inaugurate free trade; who have it in their power to uphold the party of protection or the party of free trade.

Another portentous fact has been omitted, so far as I have observed, from the consideration and judgment of the labor organizations. They seem to have taken little or no heed of the existence of more than a million and a half of able-bodied laborers in the south with dark skins, but with expanding intellect, increasing intelligence and growing ambition. While these men were slaves, working in the corn and cotton fields, in the rice swamps and on the sugar plantations of the south, the skilled labor of the northern states felt no competition from them. But since they became freemen there has been a great change in the variety and skill of the labor performed by the colored men in the south. The great mass are, of course, still engaged in agricultural work, but thousands and tens of thousands, and in fact hundreds of thousands, have entered and are entering the mechanical and semi-mechanical field. They are making pig and bar iron in Tennessee and Alabama. They are manufacturing cotton in Georgia and the Carolinas. They are bricklayers and plasterers everywhere; they are carpenters and painters; they are blacksmiths; they make wagons and carts; they make cigars; they tan leather and make harness; they are firemen and pilots on river boats; they caulk vessels in southern ports; they lay railroad track; they are switchmen and section men on the line, and firemen on locomotives. In fact they are generally entering all the avenues and channels of skilled labor. Of course they are not yet so far advanced as the whites in the number of their property, but they are not far behind in years past to northern mechanics for similar work. They are able to take no part in making laws for their own protection and they are consequently and inevitably unable to maintain a fair standard of wages or to receive a fair portion of their property earnings.

I do not dwell on this subject at length, though it could easily be presented in aggravating detail. I mention it only to place before the labor organizations of the north, with this question addressed to them—Do you suppose that you can permanently maintain in the north a scale of prices when, just beyond an imaginary line on the south of us, a far different scale of prices is paid for labor? The colored mechanic of the south is not so skillful a workman nor so intelligent as you are, but if he will work in a cotton factory in South Carolina he will receive far more than if he will paint and plaster it at the same low rate, he is inevitably erecting an industry which, if the same rate of wages be maintained throughout, will drive you out of business or lead you to the gates of his own poverty.

The situation is therefore plainly discernible and demonstrable, viz: First—If the Democratic party shall succeed, as they have been annually attempting for twelve years past, in destroying the protective tariff, the artisans of the United States will be thrown into direct competition with the highly skilled and miserably paid labor of Europe. Second—If the Democratic party shall be able to hold control of the national government, the colored laborer in the southern states will remain where the southern Democrats have placed him politically, subject to the will of the white man, and unable to fix the price or command the value of his labor. The colored man will, therefore, under those conditions and influences, remain a constant quantity in the labor market, receiving inadequate compensation for his toil, and steadily crawling down the compensation of white labor, if not to his own level, yet far below its just and adequate standard.

At every turn, therefore, whether it be in exposing the white American laborer to the danger of European competition by destroying the protective tariff, or whether it be in reducing the wages of the white man by unfairly making the colored laborer his fatal competitor in all the fields of toil, the Democratic party north and south it appears as the enemy of every interest of the American workman. With that party placed in full power and with all its measures achieved, the wages of the American laborer will fall as certainly as effect follows cause.

He then devotes a good deal of time to the fishery and the Mexican questions, and closes as follows:

THIRD PARTY PROHIBITIONISTS.

The pending contest is marked by the presence of a third party, organized as its leaders say, to enforce the prohibition of the liquor traffic in Maine. There are some singular features pertaining to this movement. The Republican party in Maine from the day of its organization has been pledged to prohibition—enacting the principal statute now in force in 1857, and since amending it from year to year, and the leading temperance men requested the changes to make it more effective have averaged one for every year since the original law was passed.

The third party in their convention cheerfully testify that prohibition has been so well enforced by the Republicans, that in their judgment, Maine is a quarter of a century ahead of the license states in all that pertains to the temperance reform. The Republicans have this year, with special emphasis in their platform, affirmed their faith in prohibition and nominated for governor a pronounced supporter of the law. But all this does not suit the third party prohibitionists. They desire a party of their own, just small enough to

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have no effect at all, or if possible, just large enough to throw the party into the hands of the Democratic party, which has been as constant in its hostility to prohibition as the Republican party of Maine has been constant in its fidelity to prohibition.

The position and platform of the third party might in fact be thus abbreviated: Whereas, the Republican party of Maine enacted a prohibitory law thirty years ago and has since amended it as a majority of the friends of temperance demanded, and has in consequence advanced Maine in all matters of temperance a quarter of a century ahead of the license states; therefore, be it resolved that we, members of a third party of prohibitionists, will so vote as to defeat the Republican party and turn the government of Maine over to the Democrats, who have through all these years opposed prohibition by every instrumentality in their power.

Democrats, of course, with scarcely an attempt at concealment, regard the third party as their special ally, and the coalition is so evident that I am sure no man can be deceived in regard to the result except him who desires to be deceived. Every voter knows that he must choose between the Republican and Democratic parties, and every voter knows that, in joining the third party he indirectly but effectually throws his political and moral influence in favor of the democracy.

The supporters of the third party adopt as their shibboleth that "the Republican party must be killed," and they have secured the co-operation of the Democrats, of the Freeholder, of the saloon proprietor, of all men who wish to keep six millions of colored people in the south disfranchised and oppressed. It is an insidious coalition, an unhallowed partnership, an unholy alliance. Against it the Republican party of Maine presents its uniform support of prohibition, its splendid record of devotion to the protection of American labor, its long and patient effort in behalf of those who are down trodden and deprived of natural rights. The Republican party has always fought its battles single handed against great odds, and now with principle untarnished and courage undimmed it will again triumph over the combined force of all the foes.

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